

MARGINAL COLUMN
By GEORGE LEONOF

Plot to Overthrow Hussein Uncovered

THROUGH the customary election base of propaganda claims and exaggerated optimism, the only certainty that emerges in the current Indian election is that Prime Minister Nehru's Congress Party will retain its parliamentary majority.

There is little likelihood that the balloting will influence the country's present foreign or domestic policies, and the main point of interest to the outside world is how far the opposition has been able to make inroads into what they indignantly call the "monopoly" of the ruling party which in 1951 secured more than 74 per cent of the seats in the House of the People, lower house of Parliament.

On a national scale the Congress Party remains unchallenged. It is contesting virtually all the 404 parliamentary seats at stake. Of the three other parties recognized on a national scale the Praja Socialist have put up no more than 180 candidates, the Communists 140 and the extreme nationalist Jan Sangh Party—smallest of the four—has scraped up 145 names for its election list.

THE "monopoly" has been T and remains the common target of attacks by opposition parties, who are unable to form any sort of a nation-wide coalition, though the Left and Independent have formed various unholy alliances on a local scale which pose a serious threat to Congress in the concurrent elections to state assemblies. But to outside observers these attacks tend to confirm the broad base of the Congress Party rather than diminish it.

IN the election campaign is the dispute with Pakistan over Kashmir, on which all parties support the Congress position. The Jan Sangh, however, has its own solution—unification of India by outright incorporation of Pakistan. This extremist group also secures Congress support towards Communism, a criticism which is shared by Praja Socialists who denounce Nehru's alleged "pro-Soviet" actions in Hungary.

However, this has not prevented the Praja Socialists from coming to a working arrangement with the Communist Party in several states in an effort to defeat Congress. In Bombay City, for example, where Mr. Nehru has thrown the full weight of his prestige behind the Congress delegate—the controversial Mr. V.K. Krishna Menon—the Praja Socialists and the Communist Party are expected to vote for Mr. Menon, who is sufficiently worried about the outcome to interrupt his activity at the United Nations with any special haste.

WHAT appears to be a picture of ideological chaos is hardly more than confusing by the fact that the Congress is the only party in the Congress platform of all three major parties is Socialism, though the Praja Socialist Party accuses Congress of being too anti-Soviet in its election platform.

THE political schizophrenia of the Opposition, however, is no more than calculated expediency. Incapable of challenging the overseas strength of Congress on a national scale, they are concentrating on control of state assemblies. In this they are likely to find unexpected allies among the Congress Party's "sour grapes" rebels.

A feature of the elections is the large number of Congress members who resigned after the executive had rejected them as candidates. In all, the party received 25,000 applications for the 5,400 seats contested in national and local elections. Publication of the final list was followed by defections from the party, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madras and Punjab, where disgruntled Congressmen are fighting the party as independent candidates. Some of them, at least, are sufficiently prominent locally to split the Congress vote.

Jerusalem, February 28.

Plot to Overthrow Hussein Uncovered

The Jordan Government, his week unco-ered a plot aimed at overthrowing King Hussein and proclaiming a republic, according to yesterday's Arabic transmission of Kol Yisrael, quoting Lebanese press reports.

These reports said that the arrest of eight Communists in Amman earlier this week was in connection with the plot, allegedly engineered by the Syrian Ba'ath Party of Akram Hurei, and Khaled Bakdash, leader of the Syrian Communist Party. The Jordan Communists were entrusted to operate for Bakdash in Amman.

The Lebanese reports also said that the Jordan Army Commander, Gen. Ali Abu Nawar, was implicated in the plot, as well as Foreign Minister Abdullah Rimawi. It was added that, in any case, Rimawi's "days are numbered."

Significance was attached to the fact that King Hussein did not take Rimawi with him to the Cairo "summit" meeting.

The Old City daily "El Jihad" yesterday editorially took issue with Rimawi's statement the previous day denying press reports of Jordan's intention to support the Eisenhower Doctrine for the Middle East.

The daily, which had reported that King Hussein prior to departing for Cairo had met with the Cabinet, which decided to approve the U.S. plan, termed its story "100 per cent correct" and challenged Rimawi to deny this. The paper said that had made up its mind to reveal to the Jordan public the "Government practice of hiding the truth," even if this proved a bitter pill for the public to swallow.

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U.S. Minister To Budapest Recalled

WASHINGTON (UP).—Mr. Edward T. Weller, American Minister in Budapest, is being recalled home as a result of a dispute with Hungary over his status, it was officially announced today.

The Kadar Government has stated that Mr. Weller's activities are irreconcilable with international practice. The State Department pointed out that a dispute arose over presentation of Mr. Weller's credentials. These were originally scheduled to be presented to the Nagy regime, but the November revolt intervened and Mr. Weller arrived without presenting the credentials.

The Chairman of the Rafah Council, Al-Haj Shukri Zar'ul, his two sons escaped last Tuesday evening from the clutches of an Egyptian fedayeen gang which had abducted them from their home.

Four Egyptian fedayeen broke into the Chairman's home on Tuesday evening, seized his wife and kidnapped him and his son, the Army spokesman announced yesterday. The two victims subsequently managed to escape from their captors and return to Rafah. Tracks of the marauders led across the U.N.E.F. lines west of Rafah.

The fedayeen, consisting of four armed men, were armed with English rifles and a Sten. They broke into the house shortly after 10 p.m. and searched for their victims. His wife and two sons were shot in the ankle and ordered the men to follow them. One of the men, however, managed to slip out of the house. He was fired on but escaped unhurt. The other two were dragged forcibly from the house and were shot out of Gaza by different routes.

Head of the organization which had its headquarters in Be'er Sheva, the radio said, adding that those arrested had confessed to the charges during the police investigation.

Armed Hungarian police and plainclothes men today surrounded the American, British, French and Austrian Legations in Budapest for the third successive day and checked documents of Hungarian visitors leaving the buildings. Some callers were made to enter covered lorries and driven off.

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French Premier, in U.S., Says Israel Must Have Guarantees

Nearing Solution, Meir Hopes

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UP).—The U.S. again urged Israel today to make a "voluntary withdrawal" from Egyptian territory. The latest appeal was made by Secretary of State Dulles in a conference at the State Department with Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr. Meir, and the Israeli Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban.

The State Department took the unusual step of disclosing the appeal while the meeting was still under way.

After the 35-minute conference, Mr. Meir said, "I hope we are coming closer to a possible solution." But she declined to give details of the talk with Mr. Dulles.

Asked whether she sought clarification of a U.S. plan to put U.N. troops in the Gaza Strip and the Akaba area, she replied, "Every talk clarifies the situation a little more."

Mr. Meir said she may return to New York later today. Mr. Eban said his Government will continue to insist on the U.S. plan to put U.N. troops in the Gaza Strip and the Akaba area.

Mr. Dulles' plea appeared to be short of obtaining a voluntary Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Akaba area before the U.S. goes to the General Assembly with a proposal to put both areas under U.N. control.

The State Department spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, said in a statement that the U.S. hopes Israel will withdraw and that no U.N. action will be required. But he said the U.S. had backed down on its earlier positions on the problem. The White House also dismissed the report that the U.S. had backed down on its earlier positions on the problem.

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Mollet Extends Talks with Ike

WASHINGTON, Wednesday.—The French Premier, M. Guy Mollet, asked today that Israel's territorial integrity and freedom of passage through the Tiran Straits be guaranteed.

M. Mollet was addressing a luncheon meeting of the National Press Club here shortly before 11 a.m. It was announced that the French Premier, who was to have concluded his talks with U.S. leaders today, will meet President Eisenhower again tomorrow "partly because developments in the Middle East situation."

He told the assembled newsmen that Israel was forced to react to its "repeated aggressions, chiefly instigated by Egypt."

"I refuse to brand this state as an aggressor," he said. He commented that Israel, born under the auspices of the United Nations, is entitled to have the question of its frontiers definitely settled and its territorial integrity guaranteed.

In addition to discussing the Middle East, M. Mollet urged again tomorrow "partly because developments in the Middle East situation."

He said no solution to the Mid-East crisis could be found on a temporary or piecemeal basis.

"The worst possible formula would be to return purely and simply to the situation as it existed prior to the so-called 'Israeli aggression,'" he said.

International guarantees of free passage through the Tiran Straits, he declared, were not implementing international law.

M. Mollet warned his listeners against trusting Egypt. He said the blocking of the Suez Canal by Egypt was "proof that we can place little trust in the signature of the Egyptian Government."

Cannot Depend on Dictator. "The economic life of Europe and of many countries of South-East Asia cannot possibly depend on the goodwill of an Egyptian dictator," he said.

He denounced "pan-Arab" activities as smothering the way for Soviet infiltration of the Middle East. "It would be the worst possible mistake to answer this Arab propaganda, spreading from Cairo and Damascus, with concessions or counter-proposals."

The free nations must show the rest of the world that provocations never pay and that they cannot compromise when the respect of international obligations is at stake.

The White House Press Secretary, Mr. James Hagerty, said M. Mollet's remarks were "in line with the U.S. position."

Disson in U.S. House on Sanctions Action. WASHINGTON, Wednesday (INA).—Bipartisan dissent by House members was heard yesterday when Representatives voiced protest against any imposition of sanctions on Israel.

Sixteen Democrats and three Republicans identified themselves with the views of Rep. James Roosevelt, who led the dissent on the floor.

Mr. Roosevelt called it "manifestly unfair" for the U.S. to continue its present economic squeeze on Israel. He pointed out that the 1956 program of surplus food, grants-in-aid, and technical assistance had been interrupted in Israel by the U.S. arbitrary denial of passports to American citizens who wish to travel to Israel constitutes a particularly "unfriendly" act on the part of the Administration.

Eleonore Baum (nee Stern) at the age of 78. The funeral took place yesterday.

The Bereaved Family: ERICH BAUM, HELMUT and HILDE BAUM, EUGEN STERN and grandchildren.

Jerusalem, 23 Giza Road, February 27, 1957.

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UZZ karat ball pen ONLY 700 PR (including tax)

To my friend and colleague Mr. H. Baum Our heartfelt and sincere condolences on the death of your MOTHER

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1922. Published daily except on Saturdays in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Ltd. Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder: GERSHON AGNON
Managing Editor: TED LORIE

Editorial Office and Management: 10, Habasat Street, P.O.B. 12, Tel. 422 (4 lines)
TELETYPE Bureau: 10, Habasat Street, P.O.B. 12, Tel. 422/1
MAILS Bureau: 1, Rehov Khayim, P.O.B. 96, Tel. 424 (3 lines)
Subscriptions: 11,400,000 per year

Thursday, February 20, 1957
No. 1, 5717 - 20 Nisan, 1957

WHEN Mr. Arkadi Sobolev, the Soviet delegate, rose to speak in the U.N. Assembly debate on Tuesday...

THE ROLE OF A PEACE-MAKER

Sanctions against Israel, he struck a curious note. As always, he put forward the USSR in the role of the peace-maker; par excellence, and attempted to accuse the U.S. of warmongering in the dispute between Israel and Egypt. His speech, of course, was motivated by the attempt to impede the progress which the Eisenhower Doctrine is beginning to make in the Middle East and there is no doubt his words were directed more at the Arab "summit" conference in Cairo than to the U.N. Assembly, where no-one was likely to underestimate the efforts being made to impose unconditional withdrawal on Israel. In Cairo the expectation was that King Saud was doing his best to influence Egypt and her allies to edge out of the Soviet orbit into the shelter of the Eisenhower Doctrine and that he was able — and in fact did — tell his colleagues that the U.S. by no means gave Israel her support as against Egypt.

The turn which the Soviet delegate gave to his argument this time was more subtle, even ironical. For years now the U.S.S.R. has been pretending to the role of peace-maker in the Middle East, to being the protector of the weak Arab powers against the menace of a powerful and aggressive Israel as well as against the arch-imperialists like the U.S., Britain and France. This her peace-making efforts consisted of arming Egypt to the teeth, while she daily threatened and attacked Israel, and flooding Syria with offensive weapons did not, to the eye of the Soviet diplomacy, at all interfere with this conception.

Now the idea is produced that the U.S., while posing as a peace-maker, is secretly using Israel as the aggressive weapon in her own offensive intentions against the Middle East.

There is little likelihood that anyone will be deceived by this spurious logic. The record of both the U.S. and the Soviet powers is there to give the lie to the Soviet statement and pretensions. Not only has the campaign of misrepresentation of the true nature of the dispute between Israel and Egypt been zealously fomented by Russia in the U.N. and abroad, it has been eagerly pursued inside the Soviet Union, where every kind of rumor and exaggeration finds a ready market.

With all its defects, particularly as regards Israel, the Eisenhower Doctrine is aimed at preventing belligerency and aggression in the Middle East, and to bring its nations a chance of escaping from Soviet pressure to enter into Nasser's dangerous orbit. At the same time it has also offered Egypt an escape hatch from her fatal Russian entanglement. But the other result of the Eisenhower Doctrine has been, as King Saud was not slow to point out in Cairo, to cause U.S. policy to veer sharply toward the Arab point of view, and create the present policy of far-reaching non-recognition of Israel's security dilemma. It has in this respect come to add to and reinforce the pro-Arab voices of the oil lobby. Nothing could be more ridiculous than the Soviet suggestion, but it still may serve to intensify the U.S. pressure on Israel for immediate withdrawal. It is the more difficult to understand why the left-wing factions in the Israel Government itself should seek this time to re-emphasize their separate stand.

Jlem City Staff To Work 45 Hours

Jerusalem Municipal Workers are to start a 45-hour work week on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Thursday; they will work straight through from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Wednesday from 7:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.; and on Friday from 1:30 to 5:30 p.m. and on Saturday from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. without being considered late.

Unrest in Eastern Germany

SIGNS OF RANK-AND-FILE DISSATISFACTION MULTIPLYING

By SEBASTIAN HAFNER

BERLIN, (AP)—Signs of serious crisis in the East German Socialist Unity Party are multiplying. While the top leadership still tries to present a united front, despite important differences over economic policy, unrest, criticism, and anger are rising among the rank and file and in the local and regional party organizations, which have to bear the brunt of defending official policy with the mass of the population.

In his speech to the Central Committee early this month, Herr Walter Ulbricht, general secretary of the party, complained that the ideological life inside the party was insufficiently developed, the Marxist-Leninist education of party members and their political steadfastness were showing serious deficiencies; and in many party organizations the influence of bourgeois ideology was not being resisted.

Herr Ulbricht did not go into details to illustrate these general statements, but he gave one grimly realistic glimpse of the atmosphere of party life in East Germany. In many organizations, he said, there has been a meeting passed off in deadly quiet, but afterwards in a neighborhood pub or on the way home, a heated discussion broke out about the reasons for the counter-revolutionary rising in Hungary, or about the speech of Comrade Tito in Pola.

Since Herr Ulbricht's speech many details about the ferment in the ranks have come to light through less restrained speeches of local party leaders. These speeches also indicate that tempers are rising and that party meetings today no longer "pass off in deadly quiet."

Serious Trouble

Thus, the district leader of Magdeburg spoke of revisionist and counter-revolutionary tendencies within his party district, aiming not only at a scaling down but at a downright liquidation of the existing system. The district leader of Dresden named a number of big works where the party representatives had joined with non-party workers in declaring that the Socialist system of central planning had not been justified by results and ought to be replaced by other methods.

The district leadership of Karl-Marx-Stadt (Chemnitz) in Saxony complained of the spread of national Communist tendencies. Party comrades of long standing had bluntly declared that conditions in West Germany were better. Similar statements have come from Leipzig and Chemnitz in Thuringia.

While all these statements refer to big industrial centers, the "Magdeburger Volksstimme," a local party paper, reported that in peasants' meetings in the country around Gardelegen, the dis-

solution of all productive co-operatives (collective farms) for machines and tractor stations, and the distribution of the tractors among the peasants had been demanded. Here again, rank and file party members had joined in the "hostile" resolutions. Disparagingly, the paper called on the party members to become consistent fighters for the policy of the party. Then the "Neues Deutschland," the organ of the Central Committee, took up the subject. It complained that the ideological life in many party organizations was poor and stood at a low level, that false views and hostile attitudes were accepted without contradiction, and it blamed the local party organizations for carelessness in ideological questions. There had in some places been confusion about Hungary; and some comrades had not understood the intervention of the Soviet Union. The party groups this was allowed to pass by; nobody contradicted.

Own Crisis

It is, however, no longer Hungary which forms the chief subject of the present discussions in East German factory and peasant meetings — discussions which seem more and more to acquire the threatening sound of distant thunder. It is the economic crisis of East Germany itself, caused by the curtailing of Polish coal exports and the consequent threat to industrial production, and the question of how to deal with it.

Even in the top ranks of the party, a clear divergence of opinion on this question is apparent from the speeches at the Central Committee meeting, even though an open split has not yet occurred.

The divergence is roughly between economists and ideologists; the spokesmen of the two groups in the Central Committee were Herr Bruno Leuschner, head of the State Planning Commission, on the one hand, and Herr Walter Ulbricht, on the other. In one word, the former recommended meeting the crisis by a hard policy.

Herr Leuschner spoke in favor of more devolution of economic responsibility to local management, and more scope to the surviving small capitalists, handicraft masters, and individual peasants. Herr Ulbricht, by contrast, favoured more rigid planning, more discipline, and an intensification of the class struggle.

Obviously, these are mutually exclusive positions, and so are the positions of Herr Leuschner and Herr Ulbricht. The latter is a centralizer, and Herr Ulbricht is a decentralizer. The latter is a socialist, and Herr Ulbricht is a capitalist. The latter is a Marxist, and Herr Ulbricht is a revisionist.

Police Superintendent Reports on the Force

By YAAQOV ARDON

WHEN files on contravention of currency and other economic regulations are examined, this is done not on the initiative of the police, but by the "competent authority." Under the existing law the Ministry of Finance has the right to decide whether prosecution is in the public interest, and if he deems it is not, he may order the police to stop proceedings.

In an outspoken survey of current police work before the Kishon Rotary Club this week, Haifa Superintendent Matityahu Sela dispelled some popular misconceptions and prejudices against the Economic Police, Armed with an inside knowledge of that department's workings, D.S.P. Sela who served in it when it was set up in 1951 analyzed the work of the police in a field which in other countries is normally undertaken by the Treasury.

"While the criminal code is based on universal ethics — ultimately the Ten Commandments — economic regulations are founded on emergency legislation in which the Government has reserved its right to act or not to act against offenders, in the light of what it regards as the public interest," D.S.P. Sela said. "According to the Economic Police investigation contraventions but then the competent authority steps in and stops the case, or the police proceed against further damage."

"There are five which have never reached the courts, because if they had, enterprises which the Government wanted kept open in the public interest would have been closed down." There is no ground for the claim that the police have closed files, the officer said.

D.S.P. Sela presented a gloomy picture of traffic dangers. "The position is getting steadily worse. Israel occupies the worst and worst place in the world for traffic accidents." Last year brought a 30 per cent increase over 1955. Of the 156 road deaths, 28 occurred in the Haifa District. More than every second car in Israel is involved in a traffic accident every year.

In the Haifa District alone, 212 were gravely injured, and many would remain invalids for the rest of their lives, a burden on their families and on the State.

"What is the remedy?" the public asks. D.S.P. Sela's answer is unequivocal. "Nothing will effectively help except strengthening the ranks of the Traffic Police. When there are more policemen on the roads there are fewer accidents. It is a simple truth and it is time the public realized it. With a fraction of what the nation loses every year through traffic accidents

Divided Leaders

It is impossible to predict whether all this is leading to a split in the leadership. All one can say is that the mood of East Germany today is extremely uneasy, that the leadership is becoming increasingly divided not only from the mass of the people but also from the ranks of the party, that inside that leadership there are divided counsels, even though no open split has yet occurred, and that the economic position, owing to the unclosed gap in coal supplies, is slowly but inexorably worsening.

A further important element in the situation is that Herr Ulbricht seems determined not to budge an inch and to invite, rather than forestall, a violent showdown. Herr Wolleber, the Minister for State Security, yesterday said on Radio Berlin that there were groups of rebels in East Germany who might start a Putsch any day. Others were pursuing similar lines, but in other ways. He promised they would all be unsuccessful.

and it is remarkable that in these lower ranks, who live in daily touch with the party population, the adherents of Herr Leuschner seem to be vastly more numerous than those of Herr Ulbricht. Indeed, one gets the impression that large numbers of the humble party members are at present, whether from conviction or for reasons of personal reassurance, joining the swelling chorus of anti-party criticism and hostility which can be heard in the factories and villages of East Germany.

What More?

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

PEARSON PROPOSALS

WHILE most of the press views Mr. Lester Pearson's latest proposals as an honest attempt to move out of the Middle East blind alley, a number of papers find that the Canadian statesman belongs to the school that is prepared to trust Abdul Nasser's promises despite his record.

Readers' Letters

FRENCH CULTURE
Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — "Cultural Workers" interesting proposal in your issue of January 22, that we should show the French nation our gratitude for their help by extending the study of the French language, literature and arts in our schools, has been at pains to disseminate and close public attention.

Commentators and writers in Israel, with no political axe to grind, have been at pains to explain the natural spiritual affinity between the peoples of Israel and of France, both labour for much the same spiritual and social standards; both cultivate a love of country that has nothing to do with nationalistic jingoism, and of France and liberty. Even if there were no political associations between the two peoples — and we are happy to find that there is so much politically in common between them — a mutual respect for their cultural and educational achievements and their spiritual and social principles which are dear to the hearts of both.



By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

PEARSON PROPOSALS

That prevents her from getting together with these nations; if on the other hand she is expected to respect the Armistice Agreement with Egypt, where is the justification for restoring Egyptian rule to the Gaza Strip which has for years been used as a spring-board for Cairo's petty war against us? It is not sanctions that will help calm the region but an arrangement that will prevent Egyptian provocations against Israel peace and security.

Diabetes

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — A Reuter's item from New York, in your issue of February 17, reports a new remedy for the treatment of diabetes. I should like to inform you that we have been working for more than a year on the synthesis of this same substance.

Army Our Rock

Let us make no mistake about it, writes Ma'ariv; our position today is radically different from that which prevailed in the Sinai campaign. The best guarantee for free navigation and security for both Sharm el-Sheikh and the Gaza Strip are in the hands of the Israel forces. Israel has this fashionable political fact and it is these that we are being asked to give up in Washington and at the U.N. We should be careful about making compromises, for there is no compromise between security and insecurity.

The American Scene

By Patrick O'Donovan

Star-Spangled Convention

WASHINGTON (AP)—THE American Communist Party has just held its first national convention in New York — in a disused church. Up to now the party has been notable for its pure Stalinist line. It has been mainly financed by California financiers, by the rich and unhappy son of a millionaire, and by two old ladies, completely with clothes, dresses and good pearls. Between the wars it had the support of some American novelists, good but never quite in the front rank, of screen and stage writers, and of a few unionists. The party

admits that its membership has dropped from 80,000 in 1945 to 20,000 today. There were 200 delegates from 44 States at the New York convention. Many of them had only recently emerged from prison, having been condemned under the Smith Act for "conspiring to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the Government." Others were out on bail on the same charge.

There were three factions among them. There were the nationalists, led by John Gates, the editor of the "Daily Worker," who had been shocked by the invasion of Hungary and wanted a more firmly nationalistic and American line. There was the secretary-general of the party, Eugene Dennis, who sided with this "line," but more moderately. Both of these had been in prison from 1951-55. Their absence from the party had been run by William Z. Foster, who advocated undiluted and unquestioning loyalty to every nuance of the Moscow line.

Before them was a letter from the French Communist leader, Jacques Duclos. He chided them for their nationalism, their bourgeois sentimentality and their "liquidationist revisionism." For three days they argued in smoke-filled crypts and side chapels.

Move West

They decided to move their headquarters from New York to Chicago where the Negro leadership of the party, newly arrived from the South, would be able to lead the party to fertile soil. They decided to fully support the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured Peoples which leads the legal fight for the recognition of Negro rights in the South. Their support will be a heavy political burden for the Association. They decided to support the great liberal union leader, Walter Reuther, in his fight to bring about the abolition of the "yellow union" in America. Instead of seeking to destroy them as "social fascists," they sent a telegram to President Eisenhower telling him to do something about the South. And they have decided to ignore Mr. Dulles, Mr. Foster and most of their past, and to follow a strongly "American" line. They opened their meetings by singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Found Disciple

He was a moderately respectable pupil at moderately respectable Columbia University in New York (though now he claims an "instinctive distrust" of men of university education). He became a dedicated enthusiast of the poetry of Ezra Pound, or rather of the ideas enshrined in the poetry. Ezra Pound, too, is an American's conscience. During World War II, Pound was in Italy, allegedly, made pro-Nazi broadcasts. He was arrested, kept in a cage cell by the Army and returned to America charged with treason. He was judged insane and unfit for trial and he is kept now in the St. Elizabeth's

Federal Hospital in Washington, a lonely and querulous old man, who still publishes poetry and still hates Jewish bankers, democracy and gentleness.

Court 'Swine'

He left New York two years ago to open a bookshop in Washington and to be close to the Supreme Court. He started writing pamphlets. One concerning the judges of the Supreme Court who he declared various forms of racial segregation unconstitutional, endorsed his readers "hang the Supreme Court swine." It denounced "punks, flat-chested high brow, perverts, freaks, gals, degenerate liberals, and the like" for the petrification of the Supreme Court.

He began to sit in towns in the South that were gingerly and grudgingly ceasing the dictate of the Supreme Court and starting to integrate the schools. In Canton, Tennessee, he was a rooster to a real mob, one needed tanks to quell, he beat up a derynman and snatched Negro children from a school. He is now arrested, convicted, leased on appeal and is in a liberty on bond; still giving his message of hatred.

There is reason for real tension when the leaders of a movement are accorded the same treatment as the ing twich in the Supreme Court's tail, and as such, is considerable anthropological interest.

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